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Magnetic-Doped Alloys With Very Large Seebeck Coefficients

It is well known that nonmagnetic metals (e.g. noble metals) doped with small concentrations of magnetic material exhibit very large Seebeck coefficients over a wide temperature range. As a result of this property, iron-doped gold has replaced chromel thermocouples and is now widely used as a sensitive thermometer for the liquid-helium to room-temperature range.

Because the coefficients of these alloys are orders of magnitude larger than those predicted from the simple free-electron models, an Fe-doped $\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{Pd}_x$ alloy has been studied between 4.2 to 520 K to establish an improved model. Results of this study indicate that this alloy exhibits a very large thermoelectric power and a resistance-minimum phenomenon (Kondo effect). The exchange scattering parameter and the Kondo temperature are 0.53 eV and 15 K, respectively. In the region above room temperature, this alloy shows a large negative thermoelectric output of $-40 \mu\text{V/K}$. The experimental results in conjunction with recent theories of thermoelectricity in the presence of s-d scattering suggest that the exchange parameter remains negative (anti-ferromagnetic) for all values of x between 0 and 1. This result contradicts the interpretation recently given to Kondo effect behavior in Fe doped $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Pd}_x$ alloys

in which a change in sign of the exchange parameter is suggested.

Preliminary results of this study also show that, based on the selection of magnetic solute and the non-magnetic solvent from the periodic table, alloys having Seebeck coefficients approaching $100 \mu\text{V/K}$ can be obtained.

Note:

Requests for further information may be directed to:
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